REMARKS

A replacement sheet for Figure 1 adding the prior art legend has been supplied herewith.

The Examiner rejected claims 1,2 and 7-10 under 35 USC 102(e) as anticipated by US patent 6,453,353 to Win et al, and claims 5-6 have been rejected under 35 USC 103 as obvious from US patent 6,453,353 to Win et al . In response to the prior art rejection, claims 1-10 have not been amended and a new claim 11 has been added. New claim 11 is directed to a firewall having a wireless communication device connected to it.

The Win Reference

Win discloses a method for a secure user access to authorized web resources, based on the user's role in the organization that controls the web resources. The information is maintained in a protected server and the access is provided by an access server. The access server 106 is connected by a secure communication link to a registry server 108, which manages access to administrative information about user, resources and roles of the users. The administrative information is managed by an Administrative Application incorporated in an administrator work station 700 shown in figure 7. Administrators use a standard web browser 100 to invoke the Administration Application (col. 12, lines 61-64). Using the Administration Application 114, an administrator may find, list, create, delete and modify user, resource and role records. Different administrators may be authorized to use different administrative functions on different administration privilege levels, as described in column 16, lines 3-45. Different administrators may be authorized to use different administrative functions on different administrations privilege levels, as described in Col. 16, lines 3-45.

Claims 1, 2 and 7-10 were rejected as anticipated by Win. Claim 1 calls for a limited

management user interface which Win does not teach, so claim 1 is not anticipated.

Claim 2 depends from claim 1, so it also contains an element not found in Win and is not anticipated.

Claim 7 depends from claim 1, so it also contains the limited management interface not found in Win and is not anticipated.

Claim 8 depends from claim 1, so it also contains the limited management interface not found in Win and is not anticipated.

Claim 9 depends from claim 1, so it also contains the limited management interface not found in Win and is not anticipated.

Claim 10 depends from claim 1, so it also contains the limited management interface not found in Win and is not anticipated.

Claims 5 and 6 were rejected as obvious over Win et al. in light of the Examiner's official notice that it is well known in the art to use WAP and SMS wireless protocols in wireless communications. The Examiner admits that Win does not teach the use of wireless protocols in communications. The applicant's argue that there would have been no motivation for a person skilled in the art to provide the access server with a wireless limited management user interface.

The Difference Between The Claimed Invention and Win

This prior art approach is different from the present invention as claimed. In the approach according to Win, there is only one management interface to the access server, namely from the administrative work station 700 through the registry server. A number of administrators may have an access to the administration work station and the administration application.

According to the present invention, the network security application itself, such as an access server or firewall has a full management user interface, such as the administration

application according to Win, and further a limited management user interface for conducting a limited number of management operations of the full management system for a network security application over a wireless remote connection.

The problem addressed by the claimed invention is one of immediacy of response when an alarm message is sent to a system administrator. The problem is that unless a system administrator is sitting at the management system interface computer at all times, when something goes wrong and an alarm message is sent, the administrator cannot fix the problem immediately upon receiving the alarm message unless he or she happens to be sitting at the management system interface computer. When the alarm message is sent out, it is usually sent out wirelessly via a short message service message to a predetermined mobile phone so that somebody does not have to be sitting at the management user interface computer at all time.. After receiving the message however, the administrator must still make his or her way back to the location of the network management user interface computer so as to use the management user interface tools displayed there to troubleshoot and fix the problem. This almost always requires human intervention because the alarm is only a short message indicating something is wrong but not saying what. The tools of the management interface must be used to find out what is wrong and fix the problem, but there is a delay while the administrator makes his or her way back to the management system computer.

The invention solves this problem by providing a limited management system user interface which is available to the system administrator wirelessly. This allows the system administrator to receive alarm messages wirelessly and troubleshoot the problem and possibly fix the problem immediately using the limited management system and the wireless connection.

Win fails to teach such wireless limited management user interface to the access server in addition to the full management user interface. Further, Win fails to recognize the

problem recognized by the inventors of the invention of the claims at bar, so it is hardly fair to argue that Win et al. render the claimed solution obvious. Win is all about making it easier to add users to a system for controlling access to one or more Web resources stored on a Web server. The needs mentioned by Win et al are:

1) a need for a mechanism to govern access to one or more information resources;

2) a need for such a mechanism to to be equally adaptable to an internal network environment or to an external network environment;

3) a mechanism that is easy to configure and re-configure as new users and resources become part of the system;

4) a mechanism that is easy to administer;

5) a mechanism that blocks access to, or does not display to the user, those applications which the user does not have rights to access; and

6) a mechanism that is flexible, adaptable, additive data model that permist rapid and convenient addition of information describing users and resources, and that automatically propagates the effects of changes in the data model throughout the system.

Note, that none of these needs includes a need for wireless access to the management system interface or wireless provision of a limited management system interface provided wirelessly. One skilled in the art would not perceive a suggestion to add these elements to this reference as the reference mentions no need for a wireless limited management interface to immediately troubleshoot and fix problems as soon as an alarm message is sent.

Since no suggestion exists to modify Win et al. along the lines of the claimed invention, applicants argue the claimed invention is not obvious from Win et al.

Since claims 1 and 10 are patentable over Win et al., their dependent claims 2-9 are also patentable. Therefore, there is no need to comment on the other references US patent

5,978,850 (Ramachadran et al.) and US patent 6,253,211 (Gillies et al.) Ramachadran et al. discloses a field bus system for distributed control in process control environments. Gillies et al. discloses a method for distributing information in a distributed data base system. Thus, none of these documents is relevant to the present invention.

Respectfully submitted,

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(Date of Deposit)

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IN THE DRAWINGS

Enclosed is a replacement sheet formal drawing of Figure 1 and a markup to show the changes made over the drawing of Figure 1 in the parent case. The Replacement Sheet for Figure 1 adds the prior art legend to Figure 1.

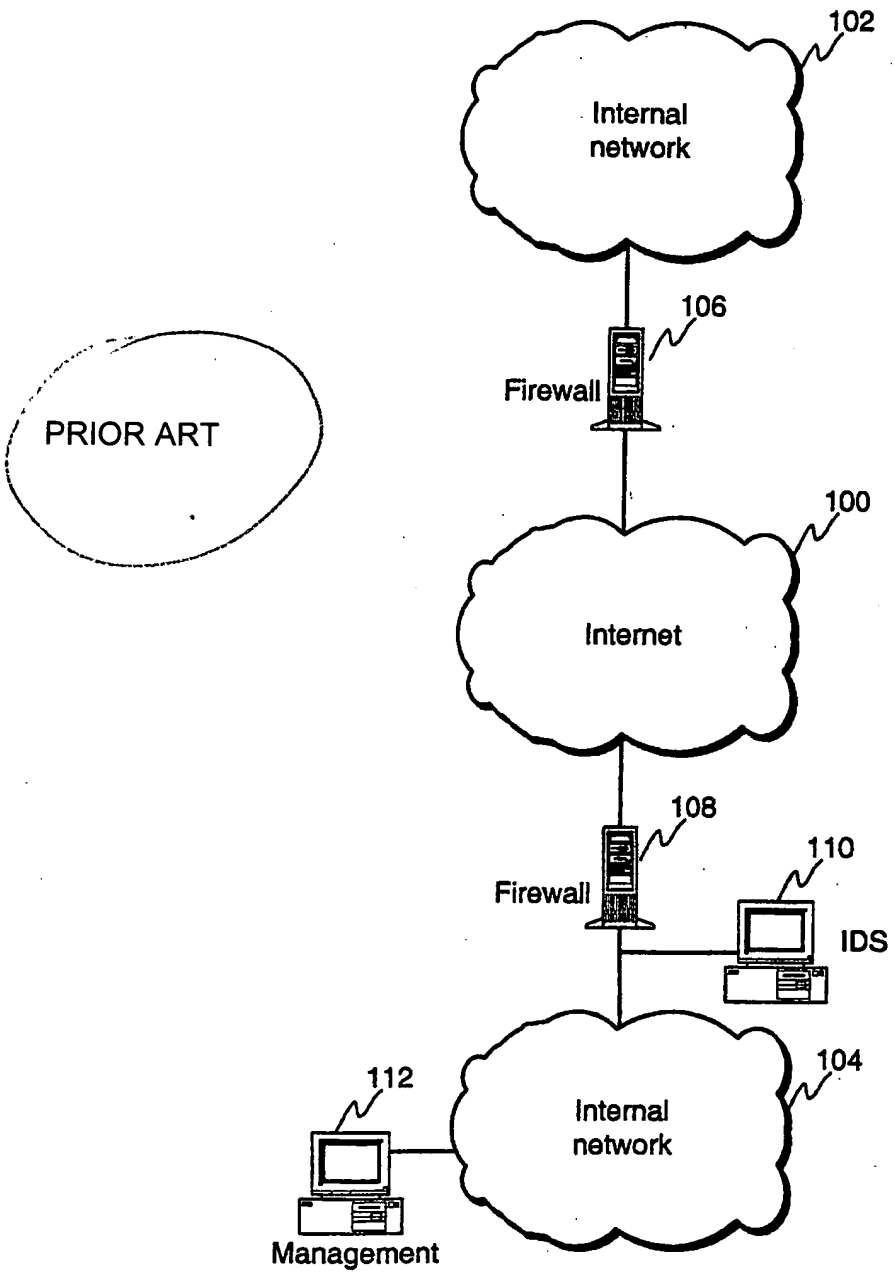
PRIOR ART
102
Internal network
106
Firewall
100
Internet
108
Firewall
110
IDS
104
Internal network
112
Management

Fig. 1